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Equatorial Guinean President Visits DPRK

A party and government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (REG) headed by Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Life President of the REG, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Sep. 15 to 18 upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

During its stay in the DPRK, talks were held twice between President Kim Il Sung and his Equatorial Guinean counterpart.

President Kim Il Sung was awarded "Order of Independence" and "Order of Merit in the Party's Work," the highest orders of Equatorial Guinea, and President Masie an order of the DPRK.

Various functions were arranged to welcome the Equatorial Guinean guests, and they visited Mangyongdae, the birth place of President Kim Il Sung, the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, the National Economy Institute, factories and nurseries.

President Kim Il Sung warmly met Equatorial Guinean President Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong at the airport on Sep. 15 on his arrival in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Joint Communique

A joint communique of the DPRK and the REG was released on Sep. 18, prior to the departure of the Equatorial Guinean guests. **(The full text on page 2)**

The Equatorial Guinean side expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and held that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, it noted.

The Equatorial Guinean side denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their stooges and their arms build-up in south Korea and strongly maintained that the United States should completely withdraw all its troops from south Korea pursuant to the resolutions on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the joint communique said.

The Korean side, the communique said, fully supported the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea pursuing a correct anti-imperialist policy of strict neutrality, freedom and independence, a non-aligned policy, externally.

Referring to the present international situation, it noted, the present era is an era of independence and it is an irresistible main trend of our times for an increasing number of countries in the world to take the road of independent development.

The two sides stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to heighten vigilance against the splitting and alienating machinations of the foreign dominating and oppressive forces and step up their united action in the struggle against them, the joint communique said, and continued:

The two sides deemed it necessary for the non-aligned countries to firmly unite politically, closely cooperate with each other economically and further intensify the common struggle to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new fair international economic order corresponding to the genuine interests and will of the developing countries and world progressive peoples.

Banquet

A banquet was arranged by President Kim Il Sung for the visiting Equatorial Guinean delegation on the evening of Sep. 15 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

Referring to the African situation in his welcome speech, President Kim Il Sung said today Africa is advancing confidently along the road to independence and complete liberation.

In the teeth of this trend of times the imperialists are resorting desperately to all means to maintain the white minority racist regimes in southern Africa as the last stronghold of colonial rule in Africa, he said, and stressed:

Imperialism, neo-colonialism and all other forces of dominationism are trying to prevent the African countries from advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, by dividing them to pit them against each other and draw them to their sides and threaten under their domination and control.

Speaking next at the banquet, President Masie reconfirmed Equatorial Guinea's full and strong support to the Korean people's just cause for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Summit Talks Held

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Talks were held in Pyongyang on Sep. 15 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Ho Dam, personages concerned Kim Gyong Ryon and Kil Jae Gyong and Pak Sung Hak, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Present on the Equatorial Guinean side were Nguema Esono Nchama, Member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, Minister-Delegate to Presidency and Minister of External Relations and Friendship among Peoples; Mba Oyono, Member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Secretary of State of the Presidency of the Republic, Secretary of State in Charge of Information, Tourism, Propaganda, Economy and Finance of the State; Ndong Abaha Mesian, Director General of the Civil Cabinet of His Excellency Constitutional Life President of the Republic; and Nbono Nca Menene, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to our country.

Welcome Meeting

A grand mass meeting was held on Sep. 17 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium to welcome the Equatorial Guinean guests.

President Kim Il Sung accompanied by his wife attended the meeting together with President Masie and his wife.

Following a speech by Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, the Equatorial Guinean President addressed Pyongyangites.

In his speech, President Masie stressed the U.S. imperialist troops must withdraw from south Korea immediately and unconditionally taking along nuclear weapons and all other weapons of destruction, for the purpose of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The mass meeting powerfully demonstrated the friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

President Masie arranged a banquet in honour of President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the same day evening.

The Equatorial Guinean guests saw the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" and the song and dance tale "Song of Paradise" during their stay in the DPRK.

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Letter from Juche Seminar Attendants

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il Sung carrying the deepest reverence of the attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea, was adopted with enthusiastic applause at the closing session of the seminar held in Pyongyang.

Follows the full text of the letter:

We reverentially address this letter to the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

Today, we present at the grand International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang, the capital of Chollima Korea which is the Land of Morning Calm, have the great honour of reverentially addressing this letter to you, the great President.

The current international seminar is of great significance since it has been held in the cradle of Juche at a worthwhile time when the people's revolutionary struggle is going on with greater vigour than ever before under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The seminar was attended by 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries of the five continents and four international organizations.

All of us attending the seminar with a lofty aspiration and ardent desire to deeply study and grasp the Juche idea are filled with absolute trust in and infinite reverence for President Kim Il Sung who created this great idea and has made a brilliant contribution to the development of human thought and the revolutionary cause of the people.

The immortal Juche idea is a great guiding idea of the revolution and construction correctly reflecting the requirement of our age, the era of independence, when the popular masses, once oppressed and humiliated, have emerged as the masters of the world and are shaping their destinies independently and creatively.

The esteemed President initiated for the first time in history the great Juche idea based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything, brought about a revolutionary change in the development of human thought and illuminated the straight path to an independent and creative life for the working masses free from all sorts of subordination.

The creation of the Juche idea has enriched the treasurehouse of the revolutionary thought with new original thoughts and theories and furnished a guideline that gives correct answers to all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction of a new society in our era.

The Juche idea is a scientific theory that lights a new bright world freed from exploitation, oppression and all sorts of subordination and indicates the straight path to it; it is a powerful weapon that makes the people the genuine master of their destiny.

You, President, exercising your extraordinary art of leadership, excellently embodied the Juche idea in the revolution and construction and performed great exploit.

In the cradle of Juche we saw for ourselves the brilliant reality of this country and came to realize more clearly that thanks to the great idea and outstanding leadership, Korea wrought miracles brilliantly embroidering the 20th century. And we cannot repress our admiration at the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved President who personally brought about a great change of history.

The great President defeated the enemies, remade nature and transformed society by arming the Korean people with the Juche idea, organizing and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses and thus built a paradise of the people in Juche Korea, land of glory.

Under the outstanding leadership of the great President Korea fulfilled the task of industrialization in a matter of 14 years and is developing the economy with credit at the sneed of Chollima by her own effort and technique and mainly with her own raw materials, relying on the solid independent economy.

Though a severe economic crisis sweeps the capitalist world, the Korean economy keeps developing along the road of self-sustenance. This instills into us a great strength and confidence.

Along with the ever-leaping Korean economy, the most advanced compulsory education that gives free education to the entire people and brings up the rising generation to be useful and civilized powerful men with the firm revolutionary world outlook, many-sided knowledge and sound physical strength, the system of free medical service where the state responsibly takes care of the people's health, the revolutionary, emotional and beautiful Juche-based art and the most advanced social system under which the people are masters of the country, everything serves the people and the people is well off evenly and enjoys genuine happiness—all this, we clearly realize, is the valuable fruition of the sagacious leadership of you, President.

You, the respected and beloved President, are a brilliant paragon of a leader of the people who is always among the people to share sweets and bitters with them and gives everybody infinite joy and happiness, showing warm, paternal love and deep favours.

We have come to realize clearly that the great happiness the Korean people are enjoying today was provided by the lofty virtues and benevolent love of you, the great President who bring up the people to be the revolutionary fighters and take warm care of them and that the invincible force of the Korean people is based on their firm politico-ideological unity rallied around the respected and beloved President with one ideology and intention.

The Korean people is fighting and advancing along the one road of the glorious revolution, full of firm confidence in the future and victory. Their lofty politico-ideological traits boundlessly move us.

Under the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved President the Juche idea has been translated into great reality in Korea and throws its radiant rays.

For its greatness and validity, today the Juche idea is widely spreading as the days go by all over continents on the globe across the longitude and latitude and arousing warm support and sympathy of the peoples of the world who are advancing along the road of independence. To follow the Juche idea is an irresistible current of the times.

You, the great President, not only brightly illumine the road ahead of the human emancipation with the radiant rays of the Juche idea but also give every sincere assistance and encouragement to the world peoples in the sacred struggle for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society and have devoted and are devoting all your energies and wisdom to the victory in the world revolution.

Therefore, the world revolutionaries and progressive peoples highly appreciate and pay tribute to the immortal world-historic contribution made by you, esteemed President, to the development of the revolutionary thought of mankind and your tireless efforts for the cause of the world revolution.

You, the respected and beloved President, enjoy boundless respect and love of the world peoples and, the august name of President Kim Il Sung spreads like legend as the celebrated thinker and theoretician, great master of art of leadership and hero for all ages.

We extend greatest honour and warmest thanks to you, respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, who have led the popular masses to victory and glory, breaking the path full of grimmest trials with your gifted wisdom and an extraordinary capacity for leadership, and have been devoting yourself entirely to the happiness of the people and the victory of the revolutionary cause.

On the occasion of this international seminar, we are firmly resolved to more deeply study and grasp the Juche idea founded by the great President and to devote ourselves to the sacred revolutionary cause of the peoples who are advancing under the banner of independence.

We are firmly convinced that under the seasoned and energetic leadership of the great President, the Korean people will achieve greater victories and successes in their strenuous struggle to carry out the ambitious programme of the grand socialist construction and win the final victory in the revolutionary cause of Juche.

As you, President, have taught, to reunify the divided country is the most pressing national task for embodying the Juche idea throughout Korea as well as a common cause of the world peoples.

During our stay in Korea, we keenly realized how earnestly and strongly the Korean people aspire and desire their country's reunification and that Korea must be reunified only in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification set forth by the great President.

We resolutely oppose and reject the criminal "two Koreas" plot of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and will strive in every way to actively support and encourage the Korean people in the sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

In conclusion, we attendants of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea, express once again our deep reverence for your esteemed President, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, and, carrying our unanimous desire, reverentially wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung for the reunification, prosperity and development of Korea, the ultimate victory of the world revolution and for the everlasting happiness of the people. **(KCNA)**

Juche Seminar Adopts Declaration; Int'l Body for Juche Study to Be Formed

(Related stories on page 2)

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The International Seminar on the Juche Idea which opened on September 14 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, successfully concluded its work on September 17.

The whole course of the Pyongyang international seminar which continued for four days with the attendance of 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries and four international organisations demonstrated once again the profound philosophical principle and rich content of the Juche idea, the founding of which reflects the demand of the era of independence, a new era in history, and attested to its correctness and vitality, and showed the earnest desire and firm determination of the attendants of the seminar, the pioneers of our times who set about deeply studying and grasping the Juche idea and successfully applying it to practical activities.

A historic Pyongyang declaration was adopted at the closing session. **(See page 2)**

The Pyongyang declaration proved that history is vigorously advancing on the track of independence and convincingly expounded that the Juche idea reflecting the demand of the era of independence is a great guiding idea and a powerful theoretical and practical weapon, which give comprehensive answers to all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction and lead the peoples along the road of victory.

The Pyongyang international seminar approved the proposal of the speakers, reflecting the ardent wishes of the people to search truth of the Juche idea and study and grasp it and the matured demand for the formation of an international organisation to help in it and formed a 9-member organizing committee to set up an international organisation to study the Juche idea.

The attendants of the Pyongyang international seminar expressed their boundless respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea, and they adopted at the closing session a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carrying their deepest reverence with enthusiastic applause. **(See box)**

There were read out at the fourth-day session messages of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, and Yorgah Frowin, Vice-Chairman of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, on the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

Many messages of greetings to the great leader and to the seminar from political parties, public organisations, groups for the study of the Juche idea, prominent public figures and men of academic circles of different countries were introduced.

The discussion continued at the seminar.

At the third-day session, the floor was taken by delegates from Guyana, Uganda, Togo, the PLO, Pakistan, Iraq, Switzerland, Mali, Japan, Spain, the USA, Zimbabwe, the African Trade Union Unity, Italy, the Sudan, the Latin American Federation of Journalists, South West Africa and Sierra Leone.

Read out at the session were a message of greetings to the great leader President Kim Il Sung from Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali, on the opening of the international seminar. Also introduced there were a message of greetings to the seminar from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and messages of greetings from many countries.

At the fourth-day session, the floor was taken by delegates from the Korean scientists in Japan, Burundi, Syria, Central Africa, Lebanon, Norway, Benin, New Zealand, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sao Tome and Principe, Bangladesh, Gambia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt, France, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Chile, Reunion, Jordan, Mauritius, the Arab Lawyers Union, Venezuela, Sierra Leone and so on.

Many delegates presented their speeches in writing.

In his speech the head of the delegation of the "Lebanese Group for Studying Kimilsungism" in Lebanon stressed the necessity of forming a specialized international scientific institution for the study of the Juche idea and announced that a congress of Kimilsungism would be held in November in his country and a specialized dissemination centre of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung would be founded in Lebanon.

In his speech the head of the delegation of the Gambian People's Progressive Party and Government proposed that faculties of the Juche idea be set up at Korean institutions of higher learning for foreign students, particularly for students of Third World countries, and assistance be given in every way in the study of the Juche idea in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of Juche.

The head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh proposed in his speech to institute "Day of Korean Reunification" to organize and mobilize the peoples throughout the world in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Dr. Shaker Al Fham, Minister of Education of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is chairman of the organizing committee of the seminar, made a closing address.

He pointed out with satisfaction that the Pyongyang session of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in conformity with the desire and expectation of the progressive people of the world and achieved the success hoped for. Declaring the seminar closed, he reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea.

When he concluded his closing address with the slogan "Long Live the Juche Idea, the Ever-Victorious Militant Banner!" all the attendants rose to their feet and warmly hailed the success of the seminar with cheers and thunderous applause.

The seminar closed with the national anthem of our country.

11th Chongryun Congress Held

The 11th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) is being held on Sep. 26 to 28 at the Korean Cultural Centre in Tokyo.

The triennial Congress is said to sum up its successful past activities during the period under review after the last Congress held in 1974 and set forth new tasks to develop onto a higher stage its all works in an effort to make a greater contribution to the earliest reunification of their divided country.

A congratulatory message from President Kim Il Sung was introduced at the Congress.

The 11th Congress discussed the following agenda: 1. Review of the works of the Central Committee of Chongryun; 2. Review of the works of the Central Auditing Committee of Chongryun; 3. Examination of the result of the budget and a new budget; 4. Election of Chairman, vice-Chairmen, Members of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Committee.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC made a report as follows: 1. the present situation; 2. the achievements in the past Chongryun works; 3. the task for thoroughly indoctrinating the Chongryun organizations with the Juche idea; 4. the task for defending the democratic national rights of the Koreans here; 5. the task for strengthening the movement to accelerate the reunification of the country; 6. the task for promoting the solidarity with the progressive people of the world including the Japanese; 7. the task for tightening the Chongryun ranks organizationally and ideologically.

Following his report, many delegates took the rostrum.

The last three years, in a word, were characterized with a fact that vigorous campaigns were unfolded to bring earlier the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, involving all the Chongryun organizations.

Chongryun gave a priority to an effort to solidify the unity and cohesion of thoughts and will of its activists and fellow-countrymen here based on the Juche concept created by their respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

Chongryun made every possible effort to realize national reunification. In particular, for this purpose, the Korean nationals' organization initiated a five-million-signature-collecting campaign among the Japanese and a nationwide march of the resident Koreans across this country in 1975. With 5,150,000 signatures collected, they were sent to the UN Secretary General.

Up to today more than 410 Japanese local assemblies adopted a resolution supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, and national and regional committees were formed for that purpose in various parts of this country.

Among other things, Chongryun energetically worked for defending the democratic national rights of the resident fellow-countrymen, defying national discrimination.

The patriotic organization also pushed ahead with the solidarity and friendship with the world's people including the Japanese, thus sympathizers with Chongryun's patriotic activities increasing more and more.

Juche: Great Guiding Idea of Revolution, Construction

Speeches at International Juche Seminar

At the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang speeches were made by many delegates.

Follow excerpts of the speeches made by Chi Chang Ik, member of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, O Su Il, head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Reunification of south Korea, Boubacar Camara, Dakar Municipal Councilor and poet of Senegal, and Rondo Nc'o Ivasa, Member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea.

Popular Masses: Masters of State, Society

Chi Chang Ik, Member of DPRK Del.

The revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor is based on the philosophical principle of Juche that man is master of everything and decides everything.

The masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and they are those in charge of revolution and construction. It is the masses of the people who demand the revolution and construction and who push them forward.

Their primary purpose in revolution is to hold the position of masters in state and society and play the role of masters.

As revolution is a social change which brings about an essential change in the position and role of the popular masses, it finds its expression first of all in the change of social system, a social order which controls the position and role of man. The transition from the old social system to a new one is called revolution because, in the long run, the position and role of the popular masses are altered substantially under a new social system.

In order to successfully overthrow the old social system and establish a new social system, first, the idea demanding a new social system must be spread widely among the masses of the people, secondly, the revolutionary forces prepared to defeat the reactionary forces defending the old system and build a new social system, and, thirdly, material and technical foundations laid for establishing a new social system.

The socialist system can be called a socialist system in the true sense of the word only when it ensures material conditions for the popular masses so that they would hold the position of masters in state and society and assume the role of masters. It might be said that the productive forces enough to materially guarantee the position and role of the popular masses, masters, constitute a material condition for establishing the socialist system.

When discussing material condition for establishing the socialist system, it is wrong to try to find a certain standard in the productive forces themselves in such a way that they should be a large-scale machinery production, or they should be on a higher level than those of capitalist society, or there should be some tractors in the countryside.

It is not the productive forces but the popular masses desirous of becoming masters of state and society that demands the socialist system. The productive forces are the means that should serve ensuring materially the position and role of the popular masses, masters of state and society. It is true that the productive forces and production relations have conditional correlations. But one should not consider as if the productive forces demand a certain economic system but see that those who have interests in maintaining a certain economic system demand the productive forces needed for it.

South Korean Revolution And Juche Idea

O Su Il, Head of RPR Del.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the genius of mankind, has clarified the original theory and strategy and tactics of the south Korean revolution with the immortal Juche idea and thus given perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems for this revolution.

How to develop the revolution in the divided country with different social system each in two parts was an absolutely unfamiliar question whose solution could not be found in any ready-made revolutionary theory and in the other countries' revolutionary experiences; and it was one of the most difficult tasks confronting those countries divided by the imperialists.

This problem arising in the unprecedented complex and arduous Korean revolution has been solved comprehensively and perfectly, as the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great ideological and theoretical master and the high authority on revolutionary practice, accelerated the revolution in the north with favourable conditions and laid a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half of the country and, at the same time, set forth the outstanding nation-wide revolutionary strategy that the people in the south should carry on the revolution there as masters.

The strategy to push ahead with the revolution of one country as two regional revolutions connected inseparably with each other is the Juche-oriented revolutionary strategy which reflects faithfully the actual conditions of our country; and it is an original revolutionary stratagem which gives an answer to the basic question of the strategy for the most complex revolution in the divided country.

Especially, the strategy elucidated by the great leader that the south Korean people should take the leading part in and carry out the south Korean revolution is the brilliant model in which the idea of Juche and its theory are embodied in the practice of the south Korean revolution and it is another superb theoretical exploit of the great leader who brought a new phase in the revolutionary theory of Juche.

Since it is guided by this Juche-motivated strategic idea, the south Korean revolution has been made definitely to be the work of the south Korean people themselves and they have become able to tap their revolutionary potentialities to the full and elevate fully their revolutionary role and activeness with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility and self-confidence.

Precisely, herein lies the foundation of correctness and greatness of the theory and strategy and tactics of the south Korean revolution and the ground of its unparalleled attraction and invincible vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great ideological and theoretical master, has defined the character of the south Korean revolution:

"The south Korean revolution is a national-liberation revolution against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution against the stooges of U.S. imperialism—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and their fascist rule."

This original theory on the national-liberation, people's democratic revolution, the major component of the revolutionary theory of Juche, is a revolutionary theory that answers anew the cause of the social revolution and law governing social development in the colonial and dependent countries where the developing level of productive forces is low and, in consequence, the working class is yet weak and petty-bourgeoisie occupies the majority of the population, and explicates perfectly the character and type of the revolution in these countries. It is a distinguished revolutionary theory which defines newly the national problems in colonies and the question of the social revolution in organic unity, based on the role of the broad sections of the people with a background of the new historical age when the popular masses emerge as master of the world.

The great leader defined the workers, peasants, progressive youth and students, and intellectuals, and patriotic-minded armymen and national capitalists and small-propertied classes and people of all walks of life as the motive power of the south Korean revolution and made clear its target which consists of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats; it is a natural conclusion of the theory on the national-liberation, people's democratic revolution.

Juche: Beacon of Our Times

Boubacar Camara, Poet of Senegal

The Juche is the affirmation, in the social domain, of a new era of the proletariat, of a new era of the working masses, of a new era of the peasant masses. In a word, it is the advent of the popular masses. In effect, it shows the way to sweep away everything that goes against the dignity and integrity of man which constitute the beginning, the end and, accordingly, the foundation itself of this active philosophy.

The Juche is a realistic doctrine which does not rest content with abstract definitions and theories, but, instead, works out concrete programmes and plans and dictates the course of action to adopt and the methods to apply in order to ensure the blooming of human dignity and sovereignty, while denouncing the defects, vices or bad inclinations which can lead man astray or retard him on this way.

The Juche is a doctrine which abolishes the barriers of inequality existing between the class that have and do not produce and the class that produce and do not have, that is, between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

It is a scientific doctrine indispensable to the dependent peoples, dominated or underdeveloped, for their integration and their entry into the community of free and happy peoples.

Oh, how fine and full of significance his slogan is! O how sublime it is to say, "man, that is, the people, is the master of everything and decides everything."

How can we help admiring, nay revering the author of so fine a work, the author of such a good message addressed to the posterity?

By this I mean Marshal Kim Il Sung, the leader respected and beloved by the valiant people of Korea whom he has modelled after his own image, and his popularity and good reputation go beyond the borders of the Asian Continent to embrace the entire globe as in the case of Marx and Lenin, as in the case of all the great men of mankind.

Peoples of New-Emerging Forces Sympathize with Juche

Rondo Nc'o Ivasa, Equatorial Guinean Party Member

The new-emerging peoples are expressing great sympathy with the Juche idea because it reflects, first of all, most correctly the people's aspirations and hopes for independence.

Another reason why they are expressing great sympathy with the Juche idea is that it illumines the only correct road for the people in their struggle for independence.

The revolutionary struggle in the countries of new-emerging forces is going on under social and historical conditions different from the period of the bourgeois revolution. The revolutionary struggle in these countries has also different characteristics from that in European capitalist countries in the stage of development, tasks and in relations of class forces.

This situation makes it incumbent on the peoples of new-emerging forces to have a correct revolutionary theory illumining the way for the building of a new society and, at the same time, to maintain the Juche stand of applying revolutionary theories and experiences of foreign countries to fit in with the specific conditions of their own countries.

The Juche idea is a great thought illuminating the road for the peoples of new-emerging forces in their struggle for an independent and creative life, because it represents the only guiding ideology of the Korean revolution and at the same time correctly reflects the requirements of the present age for independence.

An important task facing the new-emerging nations on their way to independence, sovereignty and progress, is first to sweep the political footholds of foreign aggressive forces of imperialism and domestic reactionary forces.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught the correct ways for consolidating state power in the countries of new-emerging forces.

Another important task confronting the new-emerging nations is to eliminate the economic basis of the imperialists and domestic reactionary forces through the introduction of democratic socio-economic reforms.

The imperialist forces should drop their wild designs and let the Korean people solve the problem of national reunification by themselves.

The progressive, revolutionary people of Equatorial Guinea, admire the achievements made by the Korean people in rebuilding the nation under the leadership of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung after driving the Japanese colonialist and imperialist forces out of their territory.

We know that society develops not only through the growth of material wealth but also through remoulding people themselves into the most independent, powerful men.

The great Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung is admired and praised for it embodies the revolutionary view-point of the masses of the people.

(KCNA)

Pyongyang Declaration

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The closing session of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, adopted a historical Pyongyang Declaration.

The full text of the declaration reads as follows:

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea has been held with splendor in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between September 14 and 17, 1977 amid the great expectation and interest of the progressive people who are forging ahead under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The seminar was attended by 89 delegations and delegates from 73 countries of the world and 4 international organizations.

The seminar heard the great successes attained in studying the Juche idea and in the struggle for independence and self-sustenance, and exchanged invaluable experiences.

Considering that the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang achieved the anticipated results in conformity with the revolutionary expectation of the world progressive people, the attendants of the seminar express satisfaction with this.

We consider that the seminar also marked another milestone in the work of deepening the understanding and study of the Juche idea and in applying it successfully to our life.

We believe that the seminar powerfully inspired the people in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society and made a great contribution to deepening the understanding among the world progressive peoples and to strengthening their unity and cooperation.

The attendants of the seminar stressed that ours is a new era of history, the era of independence, in which the people, once oppressed and humiliated, have emerged as masters of the world and are hewing out their destinies independently and creatively.

People are rising everywhere on the globe call for independence and are waging a struggle against all forms of subjugation. Days have gone for good when the imperialists and colonialists oppressed and plundered people at will and held the sway over the destiny of the people. It is the main trend of our times which no force can hold in check that the world people call for independence and many countries take the road of independence.

The attendants of the seminar unanimously emphasized that the Juche idea, as a mirror of the demands of our times, is a great guiding idea of the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea is a scientific theory that gives correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction in our times and an invincible banner that leads the people to the victory.

The Juche idea expounds in a scientific way the position and role of man in the world, thus giving a most correct understanding of nature and society and a powerful weapon for realizing and transforming the world. By the Juche idea, the masses of the people came to grasp the truth that they are masters of their destinies and are capable of shaping their destinies; they have got rid of flunkeyism, dogmatism and all other ideas of slavish submission and come to possess the consciousness of being the masters of their destinies and a firm faith in their strength.

The Juche idea indicates the way for the popular masses to accomplish the cause of national, class and human emancipation and build an independent and creative life on their own efforts.

The Juche idea provides the popular masses, the creators of history, with a powerful method for doing their responsibility and role as the masters of the revolution and construction and giving full play to their inexhaustible creative ingenuity and wisdom.

Its correctness and immortal vitality have already been testified in practice. Today the Juche idea is widely spreading with a great attraction and influence and is dynamically arousing the popular masses, once oppressed and maltreated, to the worthy struggle for building a new independent life. The torchlight of Juche kindled in our age is illumining the road ahead of the people who are dauntlessly heading for independence.

We are the advanced champions and pioneers who are devoting ourselves to the sacred cause of liquidating all manner of subjugation and exploitation and of providing an independent and creative life to the people.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we extend militant solidarity with the people of all countries of the world in the sacred struggle for hewing out their destinies on their own efforts and scathingly condemn the imperialists, colonialists and dominationists for trying to turn back the wheel of history.

The attendants of the seminar resolutely reject and denounce the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique to keep Korea split for ever, and extend full support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people struggling to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We express firm support and solidarity for the national-liberation cause of the peoples of all colonial and dependent countries struggling to shake off the cursed chains of colonialism, racism and Zionism to achieve the liberation and independence of their countries.

We extend active support and encouragement to the people of all the new-emerging countries in their struggle to consolidate the national independence, build a new rich and strong, civilized society, and to destroy the old international order and establish a new international order based on independence.

We extend solidarity to the peoples of the socialist countries in their struggle to build a free, happy society.

We voice militant solidarity with the peoples of all capitalist countries who struggle against the subjugation by capital and for independence, and with all the progressive peoples the world over who fight for a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

The aspiration of the world progressive peoples to learn the Juche idea is growing higher with each passing day; history is vigorously advancing on the track of independence. We express our firm resolve to make a deeper study of the Juche idea and explain it widely in the future on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in our study and application of this great idea, thereby fulfilling the expectations and desire of the people and honourably discharging the lofty mission entrusted by the era.

The attendants of the seminar unanimously approved the proposal for forming an international organization to study the Juche idea reflecting the ardent desire of the people of our times to learn the Juche idea, and formed an organizing committee for pushing ahead with this work.

We firmly believe that the ideal of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea in Pyongyang will arouse unanimous approval and sympathy of the progressive people.

Only victory and glory are in store for the people who are waging a struggle for independence.

Let us valiantly struggle to build a new world free from imperialism, colonialism and dominationism, exploitation and oppression, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence!

Long live the great Juche idea!

September 17, 1977

Pyongyang.

Joint Communique of DPR of Korea and Republic of Equatorial Guinea

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was released in Pyongyang on September 18.

The joint communique says:

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On the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party and government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by His Excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, Life President of the Republic and Head of State and People's Revolutionary Government of Equatorial Guinea, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 15 to 18, 1977.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, Life President of the Republic and Head of State and People's Revolutionary Government of Equatorial Guinea, the communique notes, and continues:

The talks proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere and a unanimity of views was reached on the questions discussed there.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on the question of further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on the international problems of common concern.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Equatorial Guinea in conformity with the main trend of the present times when many countries of the world are taking the road of independence and agreed upon further expanding and developing these relations in many fields in the future.

The Equatorial Guinean side highly appraised the brilliant successes and experiences the Korean people have gained in the socialist revolution and the socialist construction by embodying the Juche idea under the most correct and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and expressed the hope that they would achieve greater successes in the future struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

It expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and held that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Equatorial Guinean side denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their stooges and their arms build-up in south Korea and strongly maintained that the United States should completely withdraw all its troops from south Korea pursuant to the resolutions on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

The Korean side highly appreciated the energetic struggle which the people of Equatorial Guinea are now carrying on to liquidate the aftermaths of the Spanish colonial rule, build a new society and smash the ceaseless subversive activities and sabotages of the Spanish ruling forces to obstruct and blockade the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the National United Workers' Party and the People's Revolutionary Government, solving their problem on their own efforts under the most correct and seasoned leadership of His Excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, the supreme leader of the people of Equatorial Guinea, and wished them greater successes in their future struggle.

The Korean side expressed support and solidarity for the Equatorial Guinean side condemning the Spanish reactionaries for conducting internationally a slander campaign against the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea and their supreme leader His Excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong in an attempt to conceal the crimes committed by the Spanish imperialist government against the valiant people of Equatorial Guinea and its massacre and harsh exploitation of people of Equatorial Guinea during the colonial rule and mislead world public opinion.

The Korean side fully supported the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea pursuing a correct anti-imperialist policy of strict neutrality, freedom and independence, a non-aligned policy, externally.

The two sides, analysing the present international situation, assessed that the present era is an era of independence and it is an irresistible main trend of our times for an increasing number of countries in the world to take the road of independent development.

The two sides denounced the imperialists for making desperate efforts to get rid of the position where they are going to bankruptcy and ruin with each passing day and obstinately clinging to their scheme to divide and disintegrate the non-aligned countries, the developing countries.

The imperialist, neo-colonialist and dominationist forces are trying to drive a wedge between non-aligned countries, alienate them, make them clash each other and win these countries over to their side.

In view of this situation the two sides stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to heighten vigilance against the splitting and alienating machinations of the foreign dominating and oppressive forces and step up their united action in the struggle against them.

The two sides deemed it necessary for the non-aligned countries to firmly unite politically, closely cooperate with each other economically and further intensify the common struggle to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new fair international economic order corresponding to the genuine interests and will of the developing countries and the world progressive peoples.

The two sides expressed full support and solidarity for the Asian people in their struggle against the imperialist aggression and intervention and all forms of domination and inequality and for the country's independent development and for the entire African people in their struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and voiced full support to the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab people, the joint communique says, and goes on:

The two sides expressed the conviction that the non-aligned countries and the developing countries will struggle in unity and thus contribute to the building of a new world free from imperialism, neo-colonialism, dominationism, racism, exploitation and oppression.

The Head of Equatorial Guinea formally invited the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay a state visit to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure and said that the date of the visit would be fixed in the future.

The attendants to the International Seminar on the Juche Idea adopted with their enthusiastic applause a historic Pyongyang declaration at the closing session.

Meeting of International Solidarity for Korean Reunification Held in Pyongyang

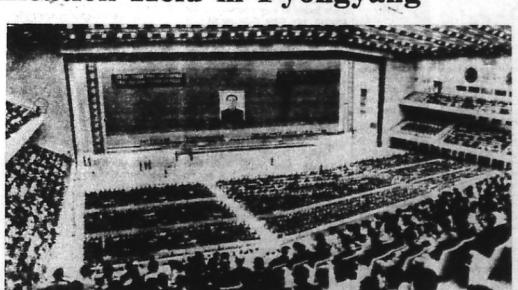
A meeting of international solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the "two Koreas" plot and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on September 18 under the sponsorship of the Organising Committee of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Hung out in the meeting hall were the slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long Live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and a streamer reading "May the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

Also seen in the meeting hall were the slogans "Warm Support to the Three Principles and Five-Point Policy of National Reunification Advanced by the Great President!" "Korea Is One. Crush the 'Two Koreas' Plot!" "Take All the U.S. Troops and Nuclear Weapons Out of South Korea!" "Long Live the Reunified Korean People!"

Attending the meeting were 86 delegations and delegates from 72 countries of Asia, Africa, Americas, Europe and Oceania and four international organisations.



Shown here is a meeting of international solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the "two Koreas" plot and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on September 18.

Taking the platform amid the welcome music and prolonged stormy applause were Chairman of the Organising Committee of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea Dr. Shaker Al Faham, Minister of Education of the Syrian Arab Republic; its vice-Chairmen Dr. Yasui-Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and professor of Hosei University, Japan, and Sossah Kounoutcho, Generah Director of the Scientific Research of Togo; and its members Remi Christian Richard, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, and Genaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists; and heads of the delegations and delegates of various countries.

Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Yong Nam and Chong Jun Gi, personages concerned Kang Hyon Do, Kim Gwan Sop and Hong Gi Mun and leading functionaries of working people's organisations were invited to take seats on the platform.

Also invited to the platform were Hwang Jang Yop, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; O Su Il, head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification; and Pak Yong Gon, head of the delegation of Korean Scientists in Japan.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of Party and government organs and working people's organisations and men of culture, art and the press of our country and working people, youths and students in Pyongyang.

The meeting was presided over by head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica.

Taking the floor first was head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Remi Christian Richard, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The attendants of the meeting welcomed his speech in which he manifested firm support of the Government and people of Madagascar to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speaking at the meeting, Kuriki Yasunobu, member of the Japanese delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea, director of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung and professor of Senshu University, Japan, said:

To conclude a peace agreement as proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a reasonable and realistic policy for the just solution of the Korean question. Accordingly, the United States must immediately respond to this.

It is clear that if all the U.S. troops were withdrawn, the reunification of Korea would be realised independently by the Korean people themselves.

Saying that Japan's economic aggression is a new big obstacle to the reunification of Korea, he strongly demanded the Japanese authorities promptly stop the economic aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

A plan was worked out to hold in Tokyo a world conference for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and expressing solidarity with the Korean people and its preparations have made headway with the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan playing the main role, he stated.

He said:

Let us struggle to actively support the three principles and five-point policy of independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by President Kim Il Sung!

U.S. troops in south Korea, get out at once with all your weapons including the nuclear weapons and new-type weapons!

Let's Unite under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence!

Let us crush the "two Koreas" plot!

We fully support the four-point resolution of the Pyongyang Joint Conference of the Political Parties and Public Organisations for the Reunification of Korea held in January 1977.

The next speaker was Frances Beal, Chairman of the "U.S.-Juche Study Group" and General Manager of the U.S. newspaper "Guardian."

Exposing that Carter is betraying his pre-election campaign pledge to withdraw all U.S. troops from south Korea, she said:

Having fooled the American electorate—who like millions of people around the world, have a burning desire for peace—President Carter immediately began to compromise his campaign promises.

Even if we were foolish enough to take Carter at face value, a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops over a five-year period strongly suggests that no troops pullout from south Korea will take place during Carter's tenure in office.

The need to build mass sentiments against the U.S. policy in Korea is a task that still must be accomplished as was done in the case of Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.

Korea's influence to the world system of imperialism, as well as the military threat that U.S. troops and munitions constitute, make the question of Korea not just one for the Korean people alone. This must be a concern to all who choose liberty over oppression.

In closing, I wish to assure you that, just as the U.S. Government is the principal cause of unrest in Korea, the U.S. people—led by the progressive and Marxist-Leninist forces, have every intention of escalating their struggle until all foreign troops and weapons are withdrawn and the south Korean people have the opportunity to determine their own future free from outside interference and internal fascist tyranny.

She said:

Listen President Carter!

In the name of the progressive peace-loving peoples of the world we demand:

—Hands off Korea!

—Withdraw all troops and weapons immediately!

Speaking at the meeting, head of the delegation of the Socialist Left Party of Norway Steinar Stjerno, Member of the Executive Committee of its Central Committee, said:

Korea is one and so is the Korean people.

The permanent split of Korea by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea by force of arms is the constant danger of war.

A war in Korea is an immediate threat to world peace. Accordingly, all the people who want peace must actively struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea. The U.S. troops must withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their military equipment.

The reunification of Korea must be realised only through the five-point policy of national reunification and the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

This is a reasonable way for the solution of the Korean question.

Stressing that the reunification of the country accords not only with the interests of the Korean people but also with the interests of peoples of all countries, he said that the revolutionary forces of all the countries must unite to foil the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists.

O Su Il, head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, also made a speech at the meeting.

He said that south Korea has been turned into a colony of U.S. imperialism and a land of darkness where the sovereignty of the nation and the independence of humanity are ruthlessly trampled underfoot and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, is feverishly stepping up the "two Koreas" plot aimed at a permanent split of the country.

It is the most pressing task of our people and the urgent demand of the history of the nation to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi group.

He said:

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification, guided by the great Juche idea, will wage a fiercer anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship national salvation resistance to shape our destiny by ourselves by leading the people in the south who aspire after independence.

Our revolution will certainly win and our fatherland is sure to be reunified with the powerful support of the revolutionary base in the north vigorously advancing under the uplifted banner of great Kimilsungism and the warm encouragement of the progressive people of the world aspiring after independence.

Also taking the floor at the meeting was Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People.

He expressed warm greetings to the governments, progressive political parties, organisations and prominent figures of all strata of various countries for their support to the cause of our people for national reunification at the United Nations, the Summit Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries and other international arenas in the past period.

Our people will never tolerate the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists to bisect the country and the nation, but struggle staunchly to open the road to national reunification.

He said:

Upholding the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader, we will achieve great national unity by standing together with all the patriotic forces at home and abroad and further strengthen unity with all the peace-loving people the world over for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The struggle of our people for the country's reunification is a most important link in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle waged on a world-wide scale.

With the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world we will shatter to pieces the "two Koreas" plot and war policy of the splitists at home and abroad and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At the meeting head of the delegation of the Cyprus Socialist Party Chrysanthos Savvides, its special secretary, read an appeal to the governments, political parties, public organisations of all countries of the world, international organisations and the world peace-loving people in the name of the meeting. (See box)

The attendants approved and supported the appeal with enthusiastic applause.

At the request of the delegations and delegates of many countries present at the meeting, the Chairman proposed to the attendants to sing "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the song of President Kim Il Sung, whom they always revere.

The entire attendants loudly sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il Sung" with deep respect.

At the end of the meeting, the entire attendants loudly shouted "Long live the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea!" "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" following the lead of the Chairman. (KCNA)

Appeal

PYONGYANG, Sep. 20 (KCNA)—An appeal to the governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries, international organisations and the peace-loving people of the world was adopted at the international meeting of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle against the "two Koreas" plot and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which was held in Pyongyang on September 18. The appeal said:

Eighty-six delegations and delegates from 72 countries of Asia, Africa, the Americas, Europe and Oceania and 4 international organisations are sending this appeal to the governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries, international organisations and the world peace-loving people after holding a grand solidarity meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation, have not yet achieved the reunification of the country, but have been undergoing immeasurable national disasters for more than 32 years since the country was artificially divided by outside forces.

The division brought a catastrophic war to the Korean people and its continuation has been a constant source of tension in Korea and menace to Asian and world peace.

The division of Korea must no longer continue either from the national point of view of the Korean people or from the viewpoint of world peace or from the viewpoint of humanitarianism.

But, due to the intensified "two Koreas" plot and war manoeuvres of the U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities, today the growing danger of permanent division is facing Korea, not the dawn of reunification, and the dark clouds of nuclear war are hanging low over Korea, not peace.

This causes grave apprehensions among the progressives who fight for liberation and independence and for peace.

The "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without must be thwarted and foiled and Korea must be reunified into one.

1. For the reunification of Korea, the Korean question must be solved independently without outside interference, on the basis of the inviolable rights of the nations to self-determination, independence and sovereignty recognized in international law.

1) The chief outside forces obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are the United States and what is essential in the solution of the Korean question is to end the United States' policy of the military occupation of south Korea.

The United States leaves no stone unturned in its bid to divide Korea and keep a tight hold on south Korea as a military strategic base for its aggression on the whole of Korea, the Asian socialist countries and developing countries.

The administration of the United States said that it would withdraw its troops stationed in south Korea. However, now it twaddles that the withdrawal would take from 4 to five years at least, the air force would be greatly increased in place of the withdrawal of the U.S. ground force, the naval force and personnel of intelligence, communications and logistics kept in south Korea as they are, and south Korea sheltered under their "nuclear umbrella."

The United States gives its words to the south Korean puppets for giving an "immediate and effective support" in case of need and intends to largely increase its military "aid" for the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and reinforcement of its military strength on the pretext of "compensatory measure."

We strongly condemn all the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. in Korea.

We resolutely demand that the administration of the United States immediately withdraw its troops from south Korea completely, not partially, and simultaneously, not stage by stage, give up its reckless policy of nuclear blackmail, ship nuclear weapons and other means of war out of south Korea, dismantle its military bases there, unconditionally dissolve the "UN Command," halt an evil scheme for setting up a new "ROK-U.S. joint command" and respond to the proposal of replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We hope that the governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries, international organisations and the peace-loving people will sharpen vigilance against the designs of the Japanese reactionaries to invade south Korea and violate the sovereignty of the Korean people and will widely take various steps to expose and foil their sinister attempts.

2. For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the south Korean authorities' plot for perpetuating the national split and manoeuvres of war and fascistization must be checked and frustrated.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who had been dead set against peaceful reunification, after they were forced to come to the conference table of north-south dialogue under the pressure of the general trend of the situation, committed perfidy to throw a wet blanket over the people's desire for reunification, arguing that reunification "is premature."

The south Korean rulers crudely violated the agreed points of the north-south joint statement, crying for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue."

At long last, in October 1972, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed an "emergency martial law" on top of a "state of emergency" and rigged up the notorious "yusin" ("revitalized") dictatorial system, thus throwing a grave obstacle in the way of reunification.

The political freedom of the people and their right to live are totally trampled underfoot in south Korea.

Today there are in south Korea 5,000-odd evil fascist laws and 40 men hired at repressive machines per square kilometer and one for every 8 heads of population.

The medieval barbaric methods and modern intellectual techniques are blended together in Pak Jung Hi's method of human rights suppression. And all the ferocious methods of Gestapo of fascist Germany, the secret service police of militarist Japan and CIA of the United States are incorporated into them.

A modern-version slave trade flourished in broad daylight in south Korea under the cloak of adoption of orphans, export of manpower and *kisaeng* tourism.

All these criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are an unpardonable treachery intended to build a higher barrier of national split and seek the wealth and glory of one man and one group and gratify the desire for long-term office.

In an attempt to actualize the "two Koreas" plot by all means, the south Korean authorities raise internally a frantic row for confrontation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and peddle externally the doctrines of "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition" for the international legalization of national split.

We condemn with bitter resentment all these manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities to create "two Koreas."

The Pak Jung Hi clique should unconditionally stop their reckless war preparations aimed at north-south confrontation and split.

The south Korean authorities should dissolve the murderous repressive apparatus and repeal all the fascist evil laws including the "emergency decree," guarantee the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration to those demanding the country's reunification, promptly stop intelligence, surveillance, arrest, imprisonment, torture, trial, terrorism and penalization of democrats, unconditionally release those patriotic people who have been unjustly imprisoned and step down from "power" as demanded by the people.

We appeal to the governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries, the international organisations and the peace-loving people to thoroughly isolate in the international arena the south Korean authorities bent on the "two Koreas" plot and frustrated.

The Japanese reactionaries, who have again begun expanding their influence in Korea and other Asian countries with the backing of the U.S. are now desperately opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, with a loud cry for the so-called "power balance," and are tightening their shady adhesion with the south Korean authorities and egging them on to the manoeuvres of war and division.

The Government of Japan should not meddle in the question of the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea and should ston its political, economic and military support to the south Korean authorities and give up the schemes to penetrate deep into south Korea again.

We hope that the governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries, international organisations and the peace-loving people will sharpen vigilance against the designs of the Japanese reactionaries to invade south Korea and violate the sovereignty of the Korean people and will widely take various steps to expose and foil their sinister attempts.

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We appeal to the governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries, the international organisations and the peace-loving people to thoroughly isolate in the international arena the south Korean authorities bent on the "two Koreas" plot and see that the military aid and all forms of support to them are stopped, so that they may not be encouraged to war manoeuvres and suppression of the human rights.

We also hope that the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world will energetically launch a broad solidarity campaign for supporting the just cause of the south Korean people against the colonial military-fascist rule of the United States and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the country's reunification and the democratisation of society.

3. For the reunification of Korea, the policy of independent reunification of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be materialised.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth long ago the basic policy of national reunification to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, on a democratic principle without any foreign interference.

Since the first days of the country's division, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has set forth proposals on more than 150 occasions on the basis of this basic policy of reunification and has made every sincere effort for their realisation.

In high appreciation of the consistent efforts of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we fully support the policy of independent reunification of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung.

1) Korea's reunification must be achieved on the three principles of national reunification.

These three principles of national reunification reflect comprehensively the trend of our times opposing all forms of subordination and demanding sovereignty and independence, rejecting war and desiring peace, opposing split and calling for reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" should heed the current of the times and world opinion and strictly abide by the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, not choosing the road of dependence on outside forces, war and confrontation.

2) For expediting Korea's reunification in accordance with the principles of the north-south joint statement, the five-point policy of national reunification must be put into effect.

The five-point policy of national reunification is: To remove military confrontation and lessen tension between the north and south, to realise many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south, to convene a great national congress comprising representatives of the people of all strata, political parties and social organisations in the north and south, to institute a north-south confederation under the single name of Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the UN under the single name of the state—Confederal Republic of Koryo. It is the only just policy for preventing national split and promoting the peaceful reunification of Korea in keeping with the common desire of the Korean and world people.

The south Korean authorities should revoke the splittist line set forth in their "special statement" and accept this policy without delay.

3) The four-point save-the-nation proposal set forth at a joint meeting of political parties and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25, 1977, must be carried into practice to remove the danger of permanent division of the nation and nuclear war ever growing now and accelerate Korea's reunification.

We hope that the governments, political parties and social organisations of all countries, international organisations and the peace-loving people will actively support all these just policies put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and put pressure and exert influence upon the south Korean authorities in every way to accept these policies.

The Korean question is one of the key points of the global political problems at present and a pressing question to be solved internationally.

We are convinced that the peoples of all the continents, all the regions and all the countries of the world will pay a deep attention to the Korean question and express their powerful solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for its settlement.

Malagasy Del.: U.S.'s "Two-Korea" Plot Must Be Denounced

Head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Remi Christian Richard, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard and Foreign Minister of Madagascar, called for exposing and denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their accomplices and stooges on every occasion.

Speaking at the solidarity meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held in Pyongyang on September 18 by 86 delegations and delegates from 72 countries and 4 international organisations, he pointed out: We should foil the fantastic dream of the imperialists and their accomplices and stooges for admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations.

He went on:

The imperialists, in league with the south Korean puppet clique, have turned south Korea into a foreign military base, into a cauldron leading humanity to destruction and into a huge prison notorious for the violation of human rights.

We all should make positive efforts to achieve the speedy reunification of Korea and thus ease the tension in Asia and consolidate world peace.

Three years have passed since the adoption of a resolution favourable to the DPRK at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

But, the imperialists, as they do not easily give up their habit, ignore this resolution of the highest international organisation and abuse the UN right and keep the so-called "UN Command" in south Korea. They are trying to gain time and intensifying reckless provocative machinations. It is intolerable that the resolution of such an important international community has not born fruit.

As the resolution demands the disbandment of the "UN Command" and particularly the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, our struggle will make a contribution to the fulfilment of our duty as the UN membership and thus to the opening of the gate to the reunification of Korea and the ensurance of peace.

(KCNA)

U.S.-Japan Solons Urge Washington To Negotiate with DPRK

A U.S.-Japan conference of politicians on the Korean issue was held on September 19 and 20 in Washington under the sponsorship of the Institute for Policy Studies. At the conference U.S. senator McGovern urged the Carter administration to enter into negotiations with the DPRK to reduce military tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The two-day conference involving 19 U.S. congressmen, 16 Japanese parliamentarians and scholars, focused on the issues of U.S. troop withdrawal policy, human rights in U.S. and Japanese policies toward Korea, the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Korea and the problems of south Korean influence in American and Japanese politics.

At the conference keynote speeches were made by U.S. Senator George S. McGovern and Utsunomiya Tokuma, an independent member of the Japanese House of Representatives.

A statement was made public at the two-day bilateral conference.

Senator McGovern in his keynote speech said that the United States is prepared to pay south Korea too high a price in military and political support in exchange for reducing U.S. forces in the Korean Peninsula.

The South Dakota Democrat said the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made specific proposals for negotiation, but it was not widely known in the U.S. that south Korea has refused to discuss these DPRK's proposals.

He noted that the Pak "regime's" refusal is not limited to any specific formula of the DPRK, but it rejects any negotiations on these problems.

The Carter administration, he continued, should take the initiative for talks with the DPRK because south Korea has refused to negotiate with the DPRK.

He said any U.S.-DPRK agenda should include halting military competition and reducing tensions between the two Koreas; force reductions and pullbacks; arms control and disarmament; withdrawal of all U.S. military forces, and an agreement on nonuse of force.

McGovern noted that he originally supported President Jimmy Carter's withdrawal plan but on further examination found them deeply disturbing. He urged the Carter administration to enter into negotiations with the DPRK to reduce military tension on the peninsula.

McGovern said that the Carter administration's policy of withdrawing ground forces from south Korea and "compensating" the country with additional military weapons is likely to increase tensions.

"I am deeply concerned that the so-called 'compensation' which the U.S. is now preparing to give south Korea, militarily, and politically... will stimulate a new arms race ..." he said.

McGovern then criticized the Pak Jung Hi "government" and urged the Washington government to keep a certain distance in its relations with it.

Any desperate action by the Seoul "government" to remain in power could drag the U.S. into war, he warned.

Independent Dietman Utsunomiya Tokuma in his keynote speech called President Carter's withdrawal of U.S. forces a wise political decision and added that it offers an excellent opportunity for the United States to open talks with the DPRK.

Such an initiative, he said, would contribute to peace in the Far East. It would also, of course, be of benefit to the security not only of Japan, but that of the United States, China and the Soviet Union.

McGovern on the discussion following keynote speeches reiterated that military aid to south Korea in conjunction with the U.S. withdrawal of ground troops would stimulate a new arms race on the Korean Peninsula.

Representative Tom Harkin (Democrat-Iowa) proposed that the U.S. should also reduce the assistance it extends to south Korea through the World Bank.

Den Hideo a Japanese Socialist Party member of the House of Representatives, told that the relaxation of tensions and establishment of lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula is of vital significance not only to securing peace in Asia but also to breaking up the post-World War II cold war structure and to establishing a new world order in international relations with particular reference to Asia.

Den charged that the "regime" of Pak Jung Hi "goes beyond oppressing the people of south Korea. It suppresses the human rights of Korean residents in Japan. These facts show above all else that the undemocratic policy of the Pak regime, taken in the name of reunification, is the biggest barrier to reunification."

He said Japan, the United States, China and the Soviet Union should not give big guarantees on reunification and maintenance of peace on the Korean Peninsula. Instead, they should create conditions which would make possible a dialogue between the north and south.

He listed the conditions as democratization of south Korea and conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the ceasefire agreement.

Gareth Porter, an associate fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, said the United States "has exhibited an unmistakable lack of eagerness for an overall Korea settlement."

"The U.S. must prod south Korea to engage in talks on military problems or it will be unable to ensure that it would not be drawn into a north-south military clash of ambiguous origins," he asserted.

Prof. Gregory Henderson of Tufts University said increased private American investment in south Korea might be the cause of U.S. reticence.

Prof. Richard Falk of Princeton University said that pressures from U.S. multinational corporations and economic organizations has caused the Carter administration's Korea policy to retrogress.

Prof. Jerome Cohen of Harvard University pointed out that the U.S. has shelved its criticism against south Korea's suppression of human rights because of the problems connected with the troop withdrawal.

Cohen asserted that the U.S. should bring pressure on south Korea to stop its repression of civil liberties. He said President Jimmy Carter strongly criticized south Korea's human rights suppression during his presidential election campaign but has seldom spoken on the issue since.

In connection with the human rights issue, Japanese Socialist Dietwoman Doi Takako said that it is contradictory for the U.S. to extend military assistance to south Korea.

Prof. Seki Hiroharu of the University of Tokyo introduced the element of nuclear weaponry into the conference.

"The non-nuclear zoning of the Korean Peninsula must be considered as a minimum objective," he said. "Were such an objective to be clear it should be simple next to include Japan in a non-nucleazone, and at the same time the road would probably open that will advance the general arms reduction in the Korean Peninsula.

"The era when the problem of the Korean Peninsula is thought of only as a unique problem must be brought to an end quickly for both the U.S. and Japan," he concluded. "There is here a possibility where Japanese-United States cooperation can develop a new global diplomacy."

In the final paper presented to the conference, Jeffery Stein of the Institute for Policy Studies dug deeply into the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency."

He said there are "secret codicils to status-of-forces agreements which the U.S. executes with its allies. In other words, we tell them what we want to do in their country, and they tell us what they want to do here. The codicils also set limits officially—on the number of agents each country will allow.

The statement summing up the discussion said there was general agreement on the need for initiatives to establish contact with the DPRK and other interested countries in order to prevent the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea leading to increased military aid to that country, thereby, increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Agreement was also reached that Japan and the U.S. should support the strong desire of the Korean people for reunification of the divided peninsula, the statement said.

The statement also said the participants criticised the south Korean "government's" suppression of political dissident and agreed on the need for further efforts to get to the facts of the alleged scandals involving the U.S. and south Korea, and Japan and south Korea.

"SR-71" Violates DPRK Air Space

The U.S. troops which have become more frantic in their preparations for another war these days perpetrated grave military provocative acts of espionage and hostility by infiltrating on two occasions "SR-71" high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the coastal air above Musudan, North Hamgyong Province, DPRK, trespassing far beyond the military boundary between 22 hours 18 minutes, September 19, and zero hour 18 minutes, September 20.

The ceaseless espionage acts of the United States are now committing against the northern half of the Republic clearly show how desperately the enemy is working to further step up new war preparations behind the smokescreen of the U.S. ground force pullback and intentionally heighten the tension in Korea.

New War Prep. Behind GI Pullout

Though quite many days have already passed since the U.S. put up the slogan of the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea, it has not yet withdrawn any troops. On the contrary, the U.S. Government is taking one step after another to augment military power in south Korea and committing such a criminal act as sharply increasing its military "aid" to the south Korean "regime" and delivering larger quantities of new type weapons and operational equipment for the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army.

It is reported that on the basis of an "agreement" reached at the "10th south Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting" which was held on July 25-26, the U.S. openly announced that it would increase its air force occupying south Korea. This was followed by an announcement of the U.S. authorities that the U.S. air force stationed there would be increased by 200-25 per cent. As a concrete step for this, the U.S. Defence Department late August declared that the U.S. would send 12 more F-4 Phantom fighter bombers to south Korea to be permanently deployed there and ship into south Korea from the U.S. mainland F-15 Eagle planes early next year and F-111 fighter bombers in April next year for the south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise.

The U.S. also plans to indefinitely carry on the flight and bombing exercises of Guam-based B-52 strategic bombers in the air above south Korea and deploy in south Korea F-10 planes to be used by the U.S. air force under the signboard of "close air support" and "air defence training" within two or three years to come.

As is known, the U.S. intends to decide to give military "aid" amounting to 1,900 million dollars to the Pak Jung Hi "regime" to arm the south Korean puppet army with more mass destruction weapons and military equipments.

By this decision the U.S. plans to turn over to the puppets in the coming four years such jet fighter-bombers as F-4E Phantom and A-5-E Tiger, helicopters of the latest type, TOW anti-tank missiles for the ground force, Harpoon missiles for the navy, tanks and improved Hawk ground-to-air missiles.

According to the U.S. newspaper "Scripps-Howard" news service, the chief of general staff of the U.S. army declared in his recent interview with a reporter of the paper that U.S. ground and air forces would be mobilized to stage military exercises annually in south Korea.

The U.S. Government plans to increase by twoor three the number of large-scale joint exercises with the south Korean puppet army to raise the number to 7 next year and 8 in 1979.

On the other hand the U.S. is working to turn the land of Japan more completely into a supply base and advance base in case of "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

In the announced testimony at the arms services subcommittee of the U.S. Appropriations Committee, U.S. Defence Secretary Brown said that the U.S. troops stationed in Japan would play the role of supplying arms to the U.S. troops present in south Korea in case of a new flare-up on the Korean Peninsula.

According to the recent issue of the U.S. paper "Christian Science Monitor" quoting the announcement of the U.S. Defence Department authorities, the U.S. has established the system of airlifting its ground troops from Okinawa to south Korea.

The U.S. paper "Baltimore Sun" August 30 reported that the U.S. marines stationed in Okinawa had frequent combat training in south Korea and these exercises would be further intensified in future.

The commander of the amphibian unit of the U.S. third marines stationed in Okinawa clamoured that the U.S. marines in Okinawa are ready to start for the spot promptly, once it is ordered to go into action. Earlier, the commander of the U.S. marines in Okinawa also blared that the Okinawa-based U.S. marines would serve as a "deterrent against north Korea" and they would be directly involved in the possible "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to more effectively use Okinawa as an offensive base for Korean aggression the U.S. supplied M-60 tanks for a nuclear war to the U.S. marines in Okinawa contemplating to deploy near Okinawa an aerial alarm control plane worth 125 million dollars.

According to a report made public by the Asian-Pacific subcommitter of the U.S. House International Relations Committee the U.S. increased the stock of ammunition in its ammunition depots in Japan and plans to turn it over to the south Korean puppet army in case of "emergency."

Defence Secretary Brown who flew into Japan after the "10th south Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting" toward the end of July put before the Japanese Government a new-point proposal for the increase of Japan's defence power including one for concrete "economic cooperation with south Korea." In the proposal the U.S. urged Japan to augment its "aid" to the south Korean puppets, raise Japan's anti-submarine capacity and increase supply facilities for the stock of ammunition and other materials.

All facts show that the U.S. is persistingas ever in the anachronistic policy of aggression against the Korean people and trying to obstruct to the end the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by reinforcing their aggression forces under the signboard of troop withdrawal.

The U.S. must stop the reckless war manouvres against the Korean people and withdraw at once from south Korea taking along all their aggression forces and mass destruction weapons.

Democrats Said to Be Curbing Koreagate Probe

The Japanese English-daily paper "Japan Times September 22 carried an article entitled "Congressional Democrats Said to Be Curbing Koreagate Probe" written by famous columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whitten.

Follows the full text of the article:

WASHINGTON—There are signs that the Democratic leadership may be tampering with the "Koreagate" investigation.

Sources close to the investigation cite the curious timing, for instance, of the indictment against Korean payoff man, Park Tong Sun. The indictment was sprung on Park just as he was about to return from Seoul to London.

He abruptly changed his plans and stayed in South Korea, which has no extradition treaty with the United States. This means Park, the central figure in the investigation, is safely out of reach of U.S. investigators.

It looks as if the Justice Dept. wanted credit for indicting Park without the necessity of putting him on the witness stand, our sources suggest. They say he could have been extradited from Britain if he had been allowed to return.

Other sources contend that Democratic congressional leaders have sought to confine the House investigation to a few expendable former members, thus hopefully satisfying public opinion without damaging Congress.

The Democrats are also searching quietly but intently for Republicans who may have accepted gifts of cash, trips and women from South Korean agents. The purpose is to prevent the Koreagate scandal from becoming a partisan political issue.

Democratic insiders acknowledge that they would like to cap the Korea volcano and halt the daily eruptions. But they stress that their intent is not to cover up any crimes but to prevent unfair charges from spewing forth. Here are the particulars:

Park Tong Sun skipped to London last fall just as the Justice Dept. began to focus on him. Yet the department took no precautions to prevent his flight and made no move to extradite him.

This troubled several conscientious congressmen, led by Reps. Jerome Ambro and Liz Holtzman, both New York Democrats, who are eager to clean up the House. They pressed Attorney General Griffin Bell to take whatever legal steps are necessary to bring Park back to Washington to testify.

On Aug. 5, Ambro and Holtzman called upon the attorney general and again urged him to indict Park. This would give the U.S. legal grounds to ask Britain to extradite him, they argued. But Bell replied it would be unethical to indict Park without sufficient evidence to convict him.

Our Justice Dept. sources confirm that the case against Park is weak. As a businessman, he could hand out campaign contributions, quite legally, on Capitol Hill. The prosecutors must prove that he was acting as a foreign agent to bribe congressmen. Most of the evidence, unfortunately, is contained in intercepted messages, which may not be admissible in court.

Yet the political pressure kept building up, our sources say, until the Justice Dept. went ahead with the indictment that Bell had said would be unethical. But significantly, the 36-count indictment wasn't prepared until a week after Park was safely out of Britain

Park's Washington attorney, William Hundley, kept the department informed about his client's whereabouts, insiders tell us. On Aug. 25, Hundley notified the department that Park had telephoned him from Hong Kong to report he was on his way to Korea to visit his ailing mother. Not long afterward, Park called again from Seoul to say that the Korean authorities wanted him to hold a short press conference and that he would leave for London in 10 days.

The day after Hundley reported this to the Justice Dept., Park was abruptly indicted, and the charges leaked to the press. This had the predictable effect of keeping Park in south Korea, where he is safe from extradition.

Our sources insist that the Justice Dept. could have brought Park back to America by indicting him before he left Britain or later by holding up the indictment until he returned to Britain. To insiders, the poor timing appeared to be a deliberate attempt to botch the investigation.

We made repeated requests to speak to the attorney general, but he would not discuss the story with us. Sources close to him believe Griffin Bell is a man of integrity, who would not tamper with the Koreagate investigation. The official in charge of the probe, Paul Mitchell, also has a reputation as a straight-laced prosecutor. Hundley refused to comment.

On Capitol Hill, Speaker Tip O'Neill and Democratic leader Jim Wright persuaded Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate special prosecutor, to run the House investigation into the Korean scandal. Sources close to the House leadership say O'Neill, Wright and Jaworski agreed they couldn't "burn" too many members of Congress but should merely "sacrifice a few lambs."

U.S. Citizens Here Demand GI Pullout From S. Korea

Voices in asking the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and the end of the military aid to the south Korean "government" have been increasing in the U.S. since President Carter promised to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea during his election campaign.

Americans in Japan, agree with these opinions, sent a letter to members of Congress and the Carter administration last August.

Follows the full text of the letter:

☆

To Members of Congress and the Carter Administration:

We believe that the policy of increasing military aid to the south Korean government is a dangerous mistake. Together with the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops, such a policy can only increase the ability of Park Chung Hee to suppress the south Korean people, and may indeed lead to what Park would call a "defensive" invasion into north Korea.

We believe that U.S. troops should be phased out of Korea, and that all nuclear weapons should be removed immediately. By ending the U.S. military presence and energetically pursuing negotiations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. can, and must, play an important role in reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula. It is time for the U.S. to respect the desire of the Korean people for re-unification.

We urge you to actively pursue a policy along these lines. We also urge you to respond to this letter with your opinions on this issue, and a record of your legislative or executive actions related to troop withdrawal and U.S. military aid to the Republic of Korea.

Sincerely,

Signed,

Phil Billingsley, PhD, Chinese History
David Boggett, Staff, Seika College
David Coates, Student, Friends World College
Lorraine Cullen, Student, Friends World College
Karen Detamore, National Lawyers Guild
Toshiko Fujiwara, Faculty, Friends World College
Jeanne Fujiyoshi, Missionary, United Church Board of World Mission
Ronald S. Fujiyoshi, Missionary, United Church Board of World Mission
Jane Louise Gonal, Student, The Evergreen State College, Washington
Kenneth H. Haldane, Student, Friends World College
Gilman Halsted, Student, School for International Training
Joanne Keiko Hayashi
Phil Hill, foreign correspondent
James B. Hubbard, Student, University of Wisconsin
Jean Inglis
Ed Kinchley III, Co-ordinator, East Asia Center, FWC
Douglas and Robin McArthur, Directors, Serendipity Community Center, Iwakuni, Japan
Ron Mclean
Lynn Miles, Teacher, English Companion, Osaka
Robert M. Olken
David Satterwhite, Quaker International Affairs Program, Tokyo
Jeffrey A. Seeds, Student, Friends World College
Sylvia Sherertz, Student, Friends World College
B. J. Smith, South Australian Institute of Technology
Karen Smith
Kazuhiro Sunami, Staff, Friends World College.
Kathyrn Taylor, Missionary, Society of Friends
Mark Tilton, Student, University of California at Berkeley
Janet Wilcox, Student, Friends World College
Frank Zabosky

Big Words of Americans Have Often Misled Koreans

By David Conde

David Conde, an American Korea watcher in Japan contributed to The People's Korea an article "The Big Words of Americans Have Often Misled Koreans." He authored a number of works on Korea including "An Untold History of Modern Korea."

Follows the full text of the article:

☆

In the past big and beautiful words have often misled the Korean people to their tragic deaths. On at least six occasions these deadly words were spoken by AMERICAN Presidents.

When JAPAN annexed Korea it immediately began a land Survey of every tsubo of land in Korea, so they would know how much to sell, to tax and from which to squeeze profit. This Survey was not finished for nine years, or 1919. The Survey ended up mostly as the private property of the Japanese monopoly ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY and as a result, the property registers were more clear but tens of thousands of the former Korean peasants now had no land, and they were pushed out on the roads to starve, for there was no industry to give them employment. (Russia had just had it's revolution in November 1917)

Under this circumstance, a few weeks after the Land Survey was completed, on March First, 1919, the MARCH FIRST day movement for freedom from the Japanese, a truly great day was initiated in the history of struggle for national independence in Korea. The Japanese shed much Korean blood that was mixed in with the lovely words about freedom, liberty and independence for all men, uttered by the American President Woodrow WILSON at the victory celebrations at the end of World War I, in 1919.

And yet he was not the first American President to deceive the KOREAN people, before him was President Theodore ROOSEVELT who awarded Korea to Japan as a prize for making war on the Russians in 1905. For the Americans had adopted the "balance of power" concept of Europe to Asia, so the "British Empire" could seize an Indian Empire in 1904 and push back the Russians and prevent them from aiding the Indians.

President WILSON's Proclamation of "SELF DETERMINATION" of March 1, 1919, became an American verbal "ball of fire" that inspired the entire Korean nation, filling the people with hope. After they were burned, some learned that American words were only words. Korean Christians thought that it was important, if the words came from "Christian America" but the military "power-balancers" had already decided with the British, to make Japan their "ally" in Asia and thus control CHINA.

On the First Day ot March 1919 suddenly many Koreans printed signs and signed their names to a DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE: more than a million Koreans signed their names to this brave assertion of the desire and the right to national freedom. They believed Korea would be liberated by the good will of the nations meeting in Paris, particularly the United States. They did not realize that it was the U.S. and not Japan, that had made Korea's liberty in the strategic award of 1905.

The Japanese military police used gunfire against the marching MANSEI crowds and called out the Japanese army and navy to control the 500,000 demonstrators during March and April. Soon the Japanese invader-occupants were fighting among the Korean everywhere. The dead and wounded were 166 Japanese officials and military police, 29 Japanese civilians and 1,962 Korean "rioters." Held for investigation were 19,525 persons, prosecuted were 10,551, including 186 women. In 848 places in Korea these MANSEI disturbances took place.

But even this large Korean independence movement was crushed and though it had overseas branches in Harbin, Chien-tao in Manchuria, and in Hawaii, wherever there was a strong Korean community it was moved by these words of President Wilson in his appeal for "self determination" of all peoples.

In WWI, the allied powers held the CAIRO CONFERENCE in 1943, attended by President Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Chiang Kai Shek, at which time they pledged that when the war was over "mindful of theenslavement of the people of Korea, we are determined that "KOREA SHALL BECOME FREE AND INDEPENDENT."

In 1945 (APRIL) President Roosevelt died and the weak Vice President TRUMAN took over the Presidency, twice betraying the Korean people.

On August 6, TRUMAN approved the dropping of the American ATOM BOMB on Japan in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Japanese had already asked for peace but the US delayed making a clear answer until it has "tested" it's BOMBS. The testing was not needed against the defeated Japanese but against "the Russians". When President Truman first heard about the bombing of HIROSHIMA, he said "Good, now I'll have a 'strangle hold' on those (Russian) guys."

When in 1949, the US learned that the Soviets had tested their atom bomb, it was frightened and made this information ultra top secret "MNSC 58," which was only revealed at the end of July 1977 (July 29, 1977.)

The Agence France Press newsreport continues: "U.S. policy-Makers concluded in 1950 that the Soviet's atomic capacity 'mortally challenge the United Utates,' the study said. The Study shattered peace (in Korea) and was the origin of the cold War and was the cause of the origin of the "national security state.' All these changes in US national policy revisions were "based upon a Memorandum code-named MNSC-58."

"Memorandum warned President Truman: the Soviet Union, unlike previous aspirants to hegemony, is animated with by a new fanatic faith antithetical to our own, and seeks to impose its absolute authority over the rest of the world."

This Korean war secret, revealed only a few weeks ago, and long buried for 28 years says very plainly that in 1950, President Truman ordered the Korean War, as a "defense measure" in the hope the Soviets could be tempted into using their ATOMIC BOMB in Korea and hopefully upon Koreans.

For this secret "reason," Truman did not withdraw U.S. troops from Korea and place it outside the "U.S. defense permeiter." For the same reason the USA made war against another Asian PEOPLE in Vietnam, hoping AGAIN the Soviets WOULD use their Atom Bomb. But no matter how long or how bloody the Korean and Vietnam wars the USSR could not be tricked into Using their atom bomb, if they had one then.

Recently another American President has said beautiful but tricky words to KOREA, "I will withdraw American troops". But what did this mean, was it another presentation of KOREA to JAPAN as was done by President Roosevelt in 1905. For making a war on Russia? To "balance northeast Asia and contain CHINA?

(Or yet later when the USA was an ally of CHINA and RUSSIA, robbing KOREA of its "freedom and independence" as pledged in the CAIRO DECLARATION?)

Was this "withdrawal of troops from KOREA, to be another classical twisting of the truth, to serve some deep American strategy?

As a keenly interested AMERICAN observer, I can only say that I think that President Carter is more tricky and dangerous than all the other American Presidents who have deceived KOREA.

I know too, that during the Presidential election, Carter said that of all Presidents he most admired HARRY TRUMAN, the weakling who ordered the atom bombing of Japan and the start of the Korean War. (1977, 11. 9)

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